issue in the final document adopted by the NAM Summit were not supported by other delegations.

Degradation of Forests in the Country

298. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the growing degradation of forests in the country.

(b) the steps taken to identify the factors responsible for the degradation and destruction of the forests in different States; and

(c) the details of the efforts made to preserve the forest wealth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) It is not true that the degradation of forests is on the increase. On the contrary the State of Forest Report 1993 of the Forest Survey of India indicates an increase of 925 Sq. Kms compared with the 1991 assessment of forest in the country. This includes an overall increase in the dense forest cover by 568 Sq. Kms.

(b) the main reasons identified for the degradation of the forests in the country include illegal removal of fuelwood, foddar, timber and other non-timber forest produce due to increasing biotic pressures of growing human and cattle populations on forests. Quarrying, mining, laying of transmission lines and certain other developmental activities and encroachments also result in degradation of forests. Forest fires, floods, droughts and landslides are also important reasons of degradation of forests.

(c) The measures adopted to prevent degradation of the forests in the country are:

(1) Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are in force to check forest and wildlife offences.

(2) There is a check exercised by the Govt of India on diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the provisions of Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980.

(3) Modern means of communications like wireless sets, fast speed vehicles etc are provided to protective staff. Flying squads patrol sensitive areas to check illicit removal of forest produce.

(4) Joint Forest Management has been introduced in the country to allow people's participation in the management of forest.

(5) Use of gobar gas and natural gas as alternatives to fuelwood is encouraged.

(6) Fuel efficient chulahs are introduced in the habitations surrounding forests.

(7) Massive afforestation programmes have been launched in different states to regenerate degraded forest areas.

(8) Wood substitutes and recycling of materials is encouraged to reduce pressure on forests.

(9) Awareness campaigns are organised to protect tree growth.

इलाहाबाद में "इफ्को" द्वारा प्रदूषण

299. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** :

श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि इलाहाबाद के निकट स्थित "इफ्को" उर्वरक संयंत्र के कारण बढ़ते हुए पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण से पेड़ मुरझा रहे हैं और फसले प्रभावित हो रही हैं

(ख) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि उवर्रक संयंत्र द्वारा प्रदूषित जल के उपयोग के कारण हजारों व्यक्ति/बच्चे विकलांग होते जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस उर्वरक संयंत्र के कारण